

## POETRY

## AT HOME IN HEAVEN.

BY J. MORGAN.

For ever with the Lord!  
 Amen; so let it be!  
 Life's mortal coil is in that word;  
 To immortality.

Here in the body pent!  
 Absent from Him I roam;  
 Yet nightly pitch my moving tent,  
 A day's march nearer home.

My Father's house on high!  
 Home of my soul! how dear  
 At times, to faith's forecasting eye,  
 The golden gates appear,  
 Ah! then my spirit faints  
 To reach the land I love,  
 The bright inheritances of saints,  
 Jerusalem above.

## II.

Yet clouds will intervene,  
 And all my prospect lies  
 Like Noah's dove, I sit between  
 Rough seas and stormy skies.

Around the clouds depart,  
 The winds and waters cease;  
 And sweetly o'er my gladdened heart  
 Expands the bow of peace.

Beneath its glowing arch,  
 Along the hallowed ground,  
 I see choronic armies march,  
 A camp of fire around.

I hear at morn and even,  
 At noon and midnight hour,  
 The choral harmonies of heaven,  
 Earth's babel tongues o'erpower.

Then, then, I feel that He,  
 (Remembered or forgot,)  
 The Lord is never far from me,  
 Though I perceive him not.

In darkness or in light,  
 Hidden alike from view,  
 I wake and sleep within his sight,  
 Who looks existence through.

From the dim hour of birth,  
 Through every changing state  
 Of mortal pilgrimage on earth,  
 To its appointed date.

All that I am, have been,  
 All that I yet may be,  
 He sees as he hath ever seen  
 And shall forever see.

How can I meet his eyes?  
 Mine on the cross I cast,  
 And own my life a Savior's prize,  
 Mercy from first to last.

## III.

For ever with the Lord!  
 Father, if 'tis thy will,  
 The promise of that faithful word,  
 Even here to me fulfil.

So thou at my right hand,  
 Then can I never fail;  
 Uphold thou me, and I shall stand;  
 Fight, and I must prevail.

So, when my latest breath  
 Shall reach this soil in twain,  
 By death I shall escape from death,  
 And life eternal gain.

Knowing as I am known,  
 How shall I love that word,  
 And oft repeat before the throne,  
 "For ever with the Lord!"

There, though the soul enjoy  
 Communion high and sweet,  
 White worms this body must destroy,  
 Both shall in glory meet.

The trump of final doom,  
 Will speak the self-same word,  
 And heaven's voice thunder thro' the tomb,  
 "For ever with the Lord!"

The tomb shall echo deep  
 That death-awakening sound,  
 The saints shall hear it in their sleep,  
 And answer from the ground.

Then, while they upward fly,  
 That resurrection word  
 Shall be their shout of victory:  
 "For ever with the Lord!"

That resurrection word,  
 That shout of victory,  
 Once more—For ever with the Lord!  
 Amen; so let it be.

From the Emancipator Extra.

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.

GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Art. III. Amendments.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

## MAINE.

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty. No laws shall be passed regulating or restraining the freedom of the press.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The liberty of the press is essential to security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved.

## VERMONT.

The people have a right to a freedom of speech, and of writing, and publishing their sentiments concerning the transactions of government, and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

## CONNECTICUT.

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

## NEW YORK.

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions, or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

## DELAWARE.

The press shall be free to every citizen who undertakes to examine the official conduct of men acting in a public capacity; and any citizen may print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

## MARYLAND.

The liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

## VIRGINIA.

The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The trial by jury, as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press, shall be forever inviolably preserved.

## GEORGIA.

Freedom of the press, and trial by jury, as heretofore used in this State, shall remain inviolate; and no ex post facto law shall be passed.

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, INDIANA, LOUISIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

## ALABAMA.

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

## MISSOURI.

The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every person may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

By the annual report of the Montreal general hospital, an institution similar to the poor houses in the United States, it appears that the inmates for the year ending May 1st, 1835 belonged to

Canada,	51
England,	114
Scotland,	54
Ireland,	588
United States,	5
Germany,	7
Total,	819

Pittsburg.—250 brick houses have been erected the present season at a cost of \$345,000; and frame shops and buildings at a cost of \$65,000 more. The capital invested in manufacturing business and merchandise is set down at \$15,755,000.

SHEEP IN VERMONT.—The whole number of sheep taxed in the grand list is 1,014,546. Rutland county has the largest number of any county in the state, namely, 197,261. Addison county 163,695. Windsor, 154,260. The amount of money at interest as exhibited in the grand list is \$1,684,137.—Bank stock taxed \$81,731 dollars.—*Vt. Phoenix.*

## A CAUTION.

As the cold weather approaches and large fires are necessary for comfort, it is the duty of parents to change the inflammable cotton, summer garments of their children, for the less combustible material of woolen, in order to guard against the sad accidents, which we regret to say not unfrequently happen every year, especially at the commencement of every winter.—There cannot be a fate more dreadful either to a child or an adult, than that of being burned to death; and as shocking instances have occurred not only to children, but to females, we cannot but advert to the simple discovery of Richard Phillips published some time since in an English Periodical, for their prevention. He deduced from the principle of flame, that ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes to be on fire, that the progress of the flame will by that means be instantly checked, and may be easily extinguished, without any fatal injury as usual, to the head, the face, bosom or throat. He proved his principle by the following experiments; he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and on lighting one of them at the lower end, holding it perpendicular, it was consumed to a cinder in a fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as to rise two feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton, and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs, so as to be hollow, and in this situation it was five minutes burning, and the flames at no one time ascended an inch in height, and might have been extinguished by the thumb or finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of every family.

Mer. Journal.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Monthly Genesee Farmer.

## CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

MR. TUCKER—I observe an article in your Genesee Farmer, No. 43, of the current volume, on the culture of the Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnep, by J. H. Gibbon, wherein he states that 300 bushels to the acre may be raised, with a permanent crop of wheat, rye, or barley, after the last dressing. I have this season grown about an acre of ruta baga; and I have this day measured off a square rod of the piece, and it contained five bushels, or at the rate of 800 bushels per acre; and taking each bushel at 56 pounds, which is the weight, gives 44,800 pounds, or 22 tons 40 pounds per acre. I hesitate not to say, that the crop may be increased by good care to 10 or 1200 bushels per acre.—Mine was scarcely more than half attended to—the ground was in potatoes last year, and was ploughed in December after taking up the crop. In May I ploughed it again, and sowed it to carrots; but the seeds failed entirely. I then ploughed it up again, and harrowed it, so as to give a good mellow surface. On June 23d, with Robbins' drill barrow, I sowed it to ruta baga, one pound to the acre—the rows 18 inches apart. I hoed them once in August, and this was all the attention they had. Now the rows to be 12 inches apart is far enough, and in thinning out leave the plants 12 inches apart also—this is standing thick enough.

I have heard many farmers say they never could succeed with this crop, or turneps generally, unless upon a piece of new cleared land. I can tell them with truth, if they will give up their lamentable perseverance in manuring the public road by letting their cattle and cows lie about all night, (as is too often the case, to the great annoyance of travelers,) and yard them at night, or give them a patch of an acre close to the barn during the coming winter, which will save them the trouble of hauling it—in the spring plough it so as to have a mellow surface by the harrow before sowing, and about the 20th of June sow it as I state, and soon after they are in the fourth leaf, hoe them and thin them, and as soon as you see weeds growing, hoe them again, which, if left a week too long, must materially injure the crop on the other hand, if done in season one man can hoe them in a day—I will guarantee them 800 to 1200 bushels per acre.

If farmers would turn their attention to root crops more than they do, they would find it incredibly to their advantage—their cattle would be kept in far better order, and at a vast deal less expense, than buying mill feed for them, which in comparison, is poor stuff.

Yours, respectfully, Ja's Houghton.

Carthage, Nov. 2d, 1835.

## GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers are opening a store in the basement story of Frost's building, where they offer for sale, low, the following among numerous other articles:

Superior SUGARS of all kinds—loaf and lump—New-Orleans and Havans. Also, New-Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses; Sumatra and Java coffee; chocolate.

An assortment of TEAS, of a superior quality—Young Hyson—Hyson Skin—Green and Gunpowder—Old Hyson—Pouchong—Souchong and Pecco—all of late importations.

Also bunch, box and keg raisins; figs; prunes; citrons; oranges; lemons; mace; cloves; first rate articles of spice of all kinds; pearlsh; saleratus; spermaceti candles; herring; mackerel; oysters, and FLOUR.

People of the village and vicinity, wanting any of the above named articles, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Inspection of articles for sale will cost them nothing, if they do not wish to purchase.

CHURCH &amp; ENOS. Brandon, Dec. 31, 1835.

## STOVES.

THE subscribers have at their warehouse a large assortment of COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at wholesale and retail, among which will be found the well known "Conant Stove," and the improved Rotary Cooking Stove.

The fire plates to the latter having been strengthened, we can confidently recommend the article for durability, and competent judges have already pronounced it the best stove in use.

It is believed that our stoves possess every qualification to recommend them to the patronage of the public, save an extravagantly high price, which is a matter of no great importance, compared with the quality of the article itself.

PLOWS, CAULDRON KETTLES and HOLLOW WARE, constantly on hand, and most kinds of Castings made at short notice.

C. W. &amp; J. A. CONANT.

Brandon, Oct. 12, 1835.

N. B.—We again say that Stanley is not the inventor of the Rotary Stove—and we engage to indemnify any and all who purchase or use our stoves, against his claim.

3tf.

## NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY.

CONTAINING tunes calculated for public worship, anthems and select pieces for fasts, thanksgivings, Christmas, missionary meetings, ordinations, dedications, anniversaries, &c. &c. by N. D. GOULD—new stereotyped edition, enlarged.

The publishers have been induced, in consequence of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon this work, to add to it fourteen pages of new music, in addition to the former supplement, without increase of price.

The work now contains 250 psalm tunes, giving a large variety, adapted to every metre of sacred poetry found in books used in any of our churches. It also contains 80 anthems and select pieces, including the compositions of more than one hundred different authors.

The new plan adopted for this work of placing the full harmony on the Bass and Treble staff, in small notes, has been highly commended, and will readily be acknowledged of important advantage to all those who play the organ and piano forte.

The conciseness and clearness of the rudiments—the adaptation of additional words to the common tunes, to give variety, and prevent the scholar from learning time, accent, tune words, &c. by rote too, must also be an advantage perceived by every teacher and chorister.

The metrical tunes are so arranged that on most of the pages will be found two of a different character, on such relative keys as will enable choristers to pass readily from one to the other, when the sentiment of the words vary in the same hymn, so as to require music of a different character.

As the work is stereotyped, the public will not be perplexed with constant changes, as none will be made, except the addition of tunes, which all can have, and the correction of typographical errors which may occur.

The work is printed on good paper, from handsome type, and is in every way manufactured in the best manner.

Also the JUVENILE HARMONY, containing appropriate hymns and music, for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion. By N. D. GOULD.

This little work, which is intended for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion, we consider one of great merit, because peculiarly well adapted to the object for which it is intended. It contains the Rudiments of Music, set forth in a plain, familiar manner, so that persons little versed in the science of music, may understand, so as to be able to teach children and youth in this interesting and increasingly popular branch of education. The music, which is mostly original, is simple, yet chaste; the words are appropriate, and the form and execution of the work such as to render it attractive. Its remarkable cheapness, too, we think must recommend it to every one desiring such a work. It contains thirty-one tunes and sixty-three hymns, and is sold at the very low price of \$10 per hundred, or 12½ cts. single.

Wethink it cannot but meet with a grateful reception by the friends of sacred music, and particularly by children and Sabbath School teachers throughout the country.

Teachers and choristers will be furnished with sample copies gratis, on application to the publishers.

GOULD, KENDALL &amp; LINCOLN, 59 Washington-st. Boston.

## LOST.

IN the street, between Conant's Store and Frost's Tavern, in Brandon, on the evening of the 21st Nov., or taken from a wagon under Mr. Frost's shed, a drab-colored over-coat, lined with flannel, sleeves lined with tow cloth, large capes, velvet collar, woven kersey; also one checked horse-blanket, red and black. Any person having knowledge of the above named articles, will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving word with Mr. Frost.

ARTEMAS FLAGG.

Hinesburgh, Dec. 10, 1835.

## SHEEP'S PELTS.

CASH, and the highest price will be paid for pelts, by E. R. MASON & Co. Leicester, Oct. 5, 1835. 2-6m.

## JOB-PRINTING.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Hand-bills, Blanks, Way-Bills, neatly executed at the Telegraph Office.

## THE NEW YORKER.

QUARTO EDITION.

THE Publishers of the New Yorker, encouraged by the generous and steadily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue, from the commencement of their Third Volume on the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of but in addition to that now published. Advertisements, except possibly a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and, in addition to all the matter presented in the folio New Yorker, the Quarto will contain a page of popular Music, &c. &c. and be accompanied by a handsome Title Page and comprehensive Index at the close of the Volume.

I. General Literature.—Original Tales, Essays, Reviews, Poems, &c. with corresponding Selections from the Quarterlies, Monthlies, and all the better class of periodicals, Foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose names have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn.—He takes pleasure in recalling the fact that, since the establishment of the New Yorker, no one other journal has afforded specimens in equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best foreign works have been exceeded—in quantity at least—by those of but three or four among the myriad of cis-Atlantic periodicals.

II. National politics.—It has been the aim of the Editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles, of parties in our country, including the meeting of Conventions, nomination of candidates for State and National Offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections, as fast as ascertained, and as soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitted political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The Editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others; with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will still strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the New Yorker every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere conviction of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or party.

III. General Intelligence.—In this department we can only promise the most unwearied industry and patience in the collection, condensation, and arrangement of the news, Foreign and Domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by the attention of our friends abroad; among whom are our stated correspondents at Paris and Mexico. Although the favors of these last will generally wear a literary rather than political aspect, we are yet justified in our confidence that no important intelligence which their position will enable them to transmit us more succinctly or speedily than would otherwise reach us will in any case be withheld.

Literary Notices, Statistics, Brief Notices of works of Art, Amusements, the Drama, &c. &c. will from time to time be given. As a general rule, however, it will be the aim of the Editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instruction with amusement.

## CONDITIONS.

The Quarto New Yorker will be published every Saturday afternoon on an extra imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and afforded to its patrons in city and country, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable inflexibly in advance. Orders from a distance unaccompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending \$5 positively free of postage or other charges, will receive two copies for one year, or one copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum.—The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate perusal, and the quarto for binding, will receive both for \$4.50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the quarto for any such who may desire it.

The subscribers are extremely solicitous that there be no misconception on the part of their patrons in regard to the two editions of their paper. The quarto is commenced in deference to the solicitations of a great number of their friends, who have expressed a strong desire that the New Yorker should appear in a form more susceptible of preservation than the present. It is neither anticipated that it will receive a patronage at all commensurate with that of the folio edition. They would frankly express their conviction that for those whose interest in a journal expires with the week in which it reaches them, the latter will be decidedly preferable, aside from the difference in price.—Accordingly when an order for "The New Yorker" simply, without specification, is sent to them, the latter will invariably be forwarded.

It is our earnest desire that all those who may incline to patronize the Quarto New Yorker, will apprise us of the fact before the regular commencement of the volume, (March 26.) The specimen number will be forwarded to all indiscriminately who may signify a desire to examine it, (without subjecting us to postage;) and as an additional inducement to an early subscription, we hereby offer to send the intervening numbers of the folio New Yorker gratis to each subscriber for the Quarto, from the receipt of advance payment up to that time.

Address H. GREELEY &amp; Co.

18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORKER (folio) will continue to be published at two dollars per annum in advance, to which fifty cents will be added if not paid within six months. It will not, however, be forwarded on credit to new subscribers of whose solvency we have no satisfactory assurance.

## GREAT AMERICAN WORK.

Illustrated with between three and four hundred Engravings.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—So numerous are the productions of the Press, in this period of cheap literature, that an individual who proposes to make an addition to them, should be well convinced that the wants of the community are such as require it. But every class requires a book adapted to itself, and that book should contain such matter as will convey new and interesting information, not speculative and useless description, which only retards the acquisition of more solid attainments. Practical and useful knowledge, adapted to the necessities of society, will always find a market, and be sought after with an avidity proportionate to its estimate and importance.—The thirst for knowledge, which so highly distinguishes the present period, should be hailed with universal satisfaction, and it is a cheering reflection, that the door is so widely thrown open, that none are so poor as to be debarred. The success that has attended the dissemination of the Penny Magazine, has induced the proprietors to issue this prospectus, for the publication of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, and it is hoped that its merits will be such as to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage, without clashing with the interests of others, or of underrating the merits which many of them undoubtedly possess. The Editor will take a general range through the field of usefulness.—THE JOURNAL embraces Biographical Sketches of eminent men, Historical Tales, Discoveries, Inventions, Natural History, Chemistry, Shrewd Observations; &c. all calculated to expand the intellect, improve the moral powers and convey useful information.

Each number will contain numerous Engravings, illustrative of the subjects described.

A number is to be published on the 15th of every month, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and between twenty and thirty engravings, with printed covers.

Terms—\$2 per annum, payable in advance—183-4 cents per single number.

All Communications (post-paid,) must be addressed to THOS. MC KEZ, JR. & Co Albany, No. 57 State-Street.

All Editors of Newspapers, who will publish the foregoing prospectus, and notice the contents of the work as it is published, shall be entitled to the first volume.

Any person remitting (post free) eight dollars, shall receive five copies for one year, and continued as long as the money is regularly forwarded.

Post-Masters and others who may wish to act as Agents for the AMERICAN JOURNAL, shall receive twenty-five per cent on all monies collected and forwarded to the Publishers, to be accompanied at all times with the subscribers' names, from whom it is collected.

Postage, for less than 100 miles, 4-12 cents;—any distance exceeding 100 miles 7-1-2 cents.

## THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER.

AND HORTICULTURIST. Published on the first of each month, in Rochester, (N. Y.) by LUTHER TUCKER.

THE Publisher of the Genesee Farmer, at the solicitation of many friends of Agricultural improvement in Western New-York, has issued the first number (for January, 1836,) of a monthly periodical, under the above title, which, while it will embody much of the practical matter of that well established paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the exceeding low price of FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. It is believed that such a work is much wanted to supply those who are unable or unwilling to take a higher priced Agricultural paper, and that its general circulation among our Farmers, cannot fail to promote their private interests as well as the public prosperity. The course and standing of the Genesee Farmer is so extensively known, that it is not necessary to say more than that the monthly Farmer and Horticulturist will be made up of the most practical and useful articles which appear weekly in that work. It will be handsomely printed, 16 pages octavo to each number, making an annual volume, with Title-page and Index, of 200 pages. The payment will in all cases be required in advance.

Seven Copies for Three Dollars—Twelve for Five Dollars—or a commission of 20 per cent, allowed to Agents on all sums amounting to \$5.00 or more—the money to be sent free of postage.

Rochester, N. Y. January, 1836.